

## No. 1995

on account of the scarcity of fuel.

## Letter of James Graham,

To the People of the North Carolina.

At the People of the North Carolina, in the State of North Carolina.

Fellow Citizens—I regret to inform you an old dispute with Great Britain, respecting the North eastern boundary line of the United States, is still unsettled, and continues to be the subject of protracted and complicated negotiations. A commission of exploration and survey has been ordered by the respective Governments, to ascertain the true boundary line of the territory in dispute. It is time this long deferred dispute, which has existed ever since 1783, should be speedily adjusted, and finally settled; it is a source of much irritation and constant argument on the disputed boundary line in the states of Maine and New Hampshire. Another difficulty, and most tragical scene, has more recently occurred on the northern frontier, calculated greatly to endanger the peace between the United States and Great Britain. The people of Canada are divided into two political parties, and those called the French party have been in an open state of rebellion against the British authorities in that province. A large number of the citizens of the state of New York went into the British territory and joined the French party in Canada. That rebellious party, being hard pressed and overpowered by superior numbers, took shelter and refuge on Navy Island, in the St. Lawrence river, but still within the limits of Canada. When thus securely situated on Navy Island, a citizen of the state of New York began to run a steamboat between a town called Schenectady, in New York, and Navy Island, which is located about two-thirds of the distance over the St. Lawrence river, the middle of which constitutes the dividing line at that place between the United States and Canada. The steamer Caroline was employed transporting persons and provisions; and while she was lying to and resting for the night at Schenectady, a party of British officers and soldiers came secretly and seized the boat, killed one American citizen, and then took the steamboat Caroline into the strong current of the St. Lawrence, set her on fire, and sent her down the river over the great Falls of Niagara!!

A British subject, whose name is Alexander McLeod, and who is alleged to have aided in that cruel and savage conduct, came afterwards into the state of New York; he was arrested, and is now committed to jail in that state to answer the charge of murder, on a bill of indictment. The British minister at Washington, Mr. Fox, has remonstrated against the indictment and imprisonment of McLeod, alleging that the state and laws of New York have no jurisdiction and power over the case; but insisting that the whole affair properly belongs to the Federal Government, and that the act perpetrated was justifiable. Mr. Fox, the Secretary for the United States, answered him, saying in substance that the laws of New York are supreme, and must decide and award the punishment due to all offences committed against the peace of that state. These are the opposite and conflicting opinions of the respective Ministers of the two governments. These are briefly the prominent facts involved in the delicate questions now embarrassing and agitating two great nations, so far as the President has permitted them to be developed.

I have no false sympathy for false Patriots, who expropriate themselves and go abroad out of our own country to help either the French or British party, and thereby involve our common country in foreign wars. If citizens of this Union are not content with our free Republican institutions, let them go in peace from among us, and take up their abode in any other country; but do not let them voluntarily involve the whole United States as war with any foreign nation. If the steamer Caroline had been seized and her crew and cargo captured, when one inch over the Canada line, while she was sailing and abetting the rebellion, she is I think the United States would have a just cause of complaint for the consequences. But when an insolent British crew come in the night time and seize our citizens on our own soil, and burn and destroy our vessels in our ports, then in my judgment the law of nations and our rights have been grossly violated, and the British Government, or the British subjects, must answer and atone for the outrage. If that insolent act was perpetrated by order of the British authorities, that action should be held responsible for it. If they disown and disclaim it, then the dishonored British sailors who did the dishonored deed, should atone for it. I sincerely and ardently wish for a just and peaceable settlement of the disturbing questions now in controversy with Great Britain; but in a sense of duty and patriotism requires that we should submit to nothing wrong, and maintain our liberties and constitutional rights regardless of consequences.

The enemies of the government, and the enemies of the people, have been greatly enraged and depreciated through out the last four years. It is a very remarkable fact that while Mr. Van Buren remained in office all Bank paper money, and re-emitted hard money only for the use of the government, he at the very same time recommended, and his party issued ten millions of treasury notes, or due bills, to satisfy the current demands of government, and thereby a public debt to that amount was created. The receipt for one thing, and the parties for another. The sub-treasury is for cash, while treasury notes are for credit. I am opposed to the sub-treasury

for reasons assigned in a speech which you have seen. I also opposed the issuing of treasury notes, because I am opposed to the emission and circulation of all paper money as a currency which has not a specie basis apart for its redemption; and because they contracted a public debt on an interest to that amount, without informing the people of that fact, but artfully and disingenuously concealed the truth from the honest tax-payers, who had that very ten millions of debt to pay. Each treasury note is the acknowledgment and evidence of a public debt for the sum due on its face, just as if it were a note of hand given for so much money loaned, and to be paid with interest thereon. The advocates of treasury notes as carefully and studiously avoid the use of the words loan and borrow, as if they would burn their mouths. If they would use language as plain as that, the people would at once see it was a public debt, and created a lien and mortgage on the industry and property of the tax-payers. Whenever Congress imposes duties, or contracts a debt, they should immediately inform the people of their legal liabilities, that they may, without surprise or sacrifice, provide the ways and means to pay the public debt. This treasury note system began four years since, and we were then told by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, "This is only a temporary measure for one year, and no longer, to anticipate the accruing revenue of the Government." The treasury notes were issued, and the first year expired.

Then the friends of Executive experiments said, Well, now, just try this treasury note bill one single time more, and no longer; "just this once;" the party passed it and tried it once, twice, thrice, and the fourth year of Mr. Van Buren's administration; and every time it passed, it was called "a mere temporary measure for one year, and no longer, to anticipate the revenues of the government, and to avoid a permanent public debt." Now, I desire to know, how many temporaries does it require to make one permanent? Where does temporary end and permanent begin? The bait is often presented, while the hook is carefully concealed. Some politicians are too politic to call things by their proper names. The temporary treasury note system has been a part of the permanent policy of Mr. Van Buren's whole administration. No treasury note was issued for a less sum than \$50. They constituted a currency for the government and wealthy men only, while the laborer and poorer class of society rarely ever saw or used a treasury note.

I think there are no equal rights in such partial legislation. The larger portion of every-day business contracts among working men are for sums less than \$50; and those who constitute the bone and sinew of the country, should have as sound and good a currency as those who set all the day idle. The public debt, growing out of the remainder of treasury notes now due, and other legal liabilities of past transactions, for which the next Administration will have to provide, in addition to the current expenditures of the Government, are variously estimated, from ten to twenty millions of dollars.

Thus, you perceive, General Harrison's Administration will come into existence without sufficient money on hand to pay the annual expenses of Government, and with a large pre-existing debt contracted by the preceding Administration. How is this heavy public debt to be paid? That is the important question. To resort to direct taxes in time of peace, is unwise and oppressive. To borrow money is but a temporary relief; that might change the liability, but would not extinguish the obligation and pay the debt.

At present, our public money is chiefly raised by duties imposed on foreign goods imported into this country. In that way, those only who purchase goods pay in proportion to the amount consumed of dutiable articles. By the Compromise Act, which was passed on the 21 of March, 1833, the revenue arising from the Tariff, (or duties laid on foreign goods imported,) was gradually reduced from the high rates of 50 and 40 per cent until the 1st of July, 1842, when no duty on any article should exceed 20 per cent ad valorem. By the operation of that Compromise Act, in the next 12 or 16 months, the Government will lose about five millions more of its revenue, and an ascending expenditure. Our means are becoming smaller, and our debts are becoming larger. We must do something to free and extricate ourselves from this heavy public debt. The question still recurs, what is the rightful remedy? How can the necessary amount of money be most conveniently and least oppressively raised to pay the debt? The Compromise Act imposes duties mainly on articles of necessity, leaving many articles of luxury with a very small, or no duty at all; so that the industrious laboring man pays his full share of duties (or taxes) to Government upon all he consumes, while the rich man pays little or no duties on his articles of luxury. I think articles of necessity are now taxed sufficiently high, and I am unwilling to impose new burdens on them; but I am ready and willing to oblige and compel the rich to pay their equal proportion of the public burdens to support the Government. The working man now pays a tax upon his imported iron and salt; while the rich man pays no duty on his imported silks, wines, fine linens, gold watches, and costly jewelry, spices, foreign fruits, and a long list of other luxuries consumed generally by people of fortune. This is unjust and unequal, in my judgment. I would, therefore,

propose to supply the large deficiency in the Treasury by imposing equal, and the same duties upon silks, wines, and all luxuries, that are levied on necessities, until the public debt be paid, and our national defence be improved and rendered safe and secure against foreign invasion. I am confident, if a kindly spirit and patriotic feeling be brought into the councils of the country, the tariff question may be fairly settled, and amicably adjusted, upon the just principle of equal rights, and to the entire satisfaction of all reasonable men in all interests and sections of the Union. I wish no more money to be collected from the pockets of the people than is necessary for a wise and economical administration of the Government, and to put our country in an attitude of defence against the assaults and aggressions of foreign nations. If we had the millions of public money that have been embezzled and fraudulently abstracted by speculating officers and swindling defrauders, we might now be spared the necessity of levying duties or collecting taxes to the amount of millions of dollars from the pockets of the people to supply a deficiency in the Treasury. A rigid economy, responsibility and accountability, should be forthwith instituted and exacted of all public officers in all departments of the Government.

The next Congress has many great questions and weighty matters to consider and decide; among which are the delicate and difficult subjects of the finances and the currency, which are now utterly deranged and depreciated.

We have had a series of Executive experiments on the finances and currency, all of which appear to me to have been going from bad to worse. We were well, we would be better; and here we are now, (at the expiration of seven years,) floundering on in the midst of suspensions, explosions, chaos and confusion. Is it not time to pause and reflect, and abandon abstract theories, and return to the safe lights of experience and practical wisdom? The farmer now pays double duties, or two taxes, in consequence of this derangement and depreciation of the currency. He pays one tax to Government, and another tax to brokers and shavers, before he can make his funds available. The latter is a tax on industry for the benefit of idleness! That is unjust and wrong. The people have a right to look to Government to correct the evil and apply the remedy. This General Government alone can make a sound and uniform currency throughout the United States. All honest men want whatever paper currency they have to be equal to specie. All speculators and shavers desire a depreciated currency; because they live on the losses of others. The first United States Bank, chartered by General Washington and the first Congress, gave a good currency equal to gold silver, as long it existed.

The second United States Bank, chartered by President Madison and the republican party, in 1816, gave the country a sound and uniform currency of specie par value up to March, 1836, when its charter expired. Since that period, the General Government has had no bank of its own, but depended for a while on State banks, until they suspended specie payments; and then came the sub-treasury, or hard money scheme. We have lost thousands and millions by these experiments; the whole country is embarrassed, and the public treasury is empty; I think we had better return to the practical wisdom of the Father of his country, and give the Government and the people some sound and uniform currency. Just make a paper dollar or bank bill equal to a specie dollar in value, throughout the Union, and I am content. I believe that desirable object can be best attained by the establishment of a United States Bank, the stock of which should be owned by the Government and the citizens of the United States. Banks, like all other human institutions, will never be perfect while managed by frail men; and it is much easier to find faults than to propose remedies; still, it is the best plan I have been able to devise to do equal and impartial justice to the Government and the people. Let those who condemn it present a better plan, and demonstrate its superiority, and I will be happy to unite with them.

A United States Bank was the fiscal agent of this Government for 40 years, and kept safely several hundred millions of public money; and during that long period never suspended specie payments, nor lost one dollar to the Government, or the people.

The interesting questions in relation to public lands, which are now said to comprehend one thousand millions of acres, and worth an equal number of dollars, still continue unsettled. North Carolina is entitled, in my opinion, to her equal share in the money arising from the proceeds of the sales of those lands.

There is also the complicated and exciting question of the tariff; and there may be, though I hope not, the solemn question of peace or war.

The short limits of a letter will not afford space to enumerate many other

important questions of deep and abiding interest which now engage the attention of the country, and must soon be acted on by Congress. My sentiments and opinions on all prominent subjects are known to the most of my constituents, and I should be happy to state them to all more fully whenever I may have an opportunity.

Fellow-citizens, we have had great commotion and excitement in the late Presidential canvass. I have no doubt of the patriotism of the great majority of those who differed from me in that contest. The people have decided that all-absorbing question; and all who acknowledge their power, will submit to their decision. The country requires repose. I do not think it liberal, wise, or just, as some have done, to make war upon, and condemn General Harrison's administration before he has performed one official act, or taken the oath of office. Prejudice, envy, and malice, are great enemies to truth, justice, and virtue. "Let the tree be judged by its fruit." "Let the coming administration be judged by its measures." I have full confidence, that the disinterested people will do justice to the President, though interested partisans may not. Give the citizen soldier and patriot President a patient hearing; and fair trial; Harrison asks no more. Yes, wait, see, hear, understand, and then return your verdict. I will lose no suitable opportunity to watch and check the one man power, and to put up another rail and another rider on the fence, to keep any President strictly within the line and sphere of duty prescribed by the Constitution.

I am sincerely desirous to see this excellent Government administered in such a manner, as to bestow the greatest happiness upon the greatest number of our people, so long as God's providence shall permit us to enjoy its blessings.

I am a candidate to represent you in the next Congress.

Respectfully presented,  
JAMES GRAHAM.  
Washington, March 4, 1841.

Of the many events just going on, none is more worthy of notice than the Temperance feeling which prevails here, especially among the Irish population. The reformation almost exceeds conception, and far outstrips the most sanguine calculations of the friends of temperance. In New England, in some places where there is an Irish population of 2,400, 2,000 have taken the pledge. In Brooklyn, 3,000 Catholics have pledged themselves to abstain totally, and the statistics here will show a state of things quite as marvellous.

What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue.—It is stated, says the Philadelphia North American, on good authority, that Judge Barbour, whose recent decease at Washington was so sudden, wrote a letter to his family on the evening of his death. He stated to them that his health was never better, and his prospect of returning to his home in Virginia to him was delightful. The mail following the one which conveyed this letter, carried the heart-rending intelligence of his death!

The "Fayetteville Observer" mentions a heart-rending circumstance. A few days ago, a little girl about 10 years of age, the daughter of a Mr. Wallace, went to the woods to drive the Cow home. Night coming on, and the child not returning, the alarm was immediately given. Several persons turned out and hunted nearly all night (which was very rainy) without success. In the morning, a goodly number of persons assembled, searched all day, but to no effect; the second, third and fourth days, from fifty to seventy persons searched diligently. Late in the evening of the fourth, she was found about a mile and a half from home, (had been overlooked,) a lifeless corpse! The scene was indescribable!

Keep it Moving.—When General Harrison was first nominated for the Presidency, the Aristocracy (Mr. Van Buren's friends) sneered at him from one end of the Union to the other, because he was only a County Court Clerk, and lived in a Log-Cabin. The poor men of the country determined to resent this impertinent irony, and they have effectually done so, by transferring its humble tenant from the cottage at North Bend, to the Palace at Washington. (This ought to be sufficient, one would think, to teach Gen. Harrison's opponents a lesson of wisdom. But they will not profit by it. They are now denouncing him as imbecile in mind, notwithstanding the evidences he has recently given, that his mental powers are as vigorous and elastic as ever. The effect will be, in connection with the good he will do for the nation, to make him the most popular President since the days of the FA-  
THEN OF HIS COUNTRY.

Advice by the Caledonia state that four millions six hundred thousand persons have taken the temperance pledge in Ireland.



## WHIG CONVENTION.

The Convention for the nomination of a Whig candidate for Congress for this district, met at the court house in this place, on Saturday last, according to adjournment.

The meeting was organized by calling Caled Campbell, esq. to the chair; Dennis Heart acting as secretary.

The object of the meeting was very briefly stated by Dr. James A. Craig, who, in conclusion, moved that the nomination of Dr. James S. Smith, made at the last meeting, be confirmed. This motion was seconded by Col. Reider, of Wake, and the question being put, it was decided in the affirmative, unanimously. On motion, Dr. James A. Craig, Isaiah H. Spencer, and Col. Reider, were appointed a committee to wait upon Dr. Smith and inform him of his nomination.

The committee having performed the duty assigned them, Dr. Smith attended the Convention, and after thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, briefly explained his views; a somewhat extended summary of which will be found in his circular, inserted in another portion of this paper.

We are gratified to learn that the nomination of Dr. Smith has been received with great satisfaction in all parts of the district. The Raleigh Register of Tuesday remarks as follows:

"Our Candidate will have one advantage in this contest, over any other person whose name has been mentioned, and that is, an extensive personal acquaintance with the voters of the district—a circumstance of great moment where, as in the present case, so little time is to intervene before the Election. Dr. Smith, formerly represented this district in Congress, for several successive terms, in a most acceptable manner, and there are many of his old friends in this county, (Wake,) who will be glad to take him by the hand, and assure him of their unabated confidence. Those voters, who have come to manhood since the Doctor can vouch the district, have yet heard enough of him through their sires, to duly appreciate his character and services. And, besides Dr. Smith's general acquaintance, he is deeply skilled in the science of politics, is a powerful popular debater, and a successful electioneer. He was a Whig Candidate for Election, on the Harrison Ticket, at the last Election, and did good service in the cause. A long pull, then—a strong pull, and a pull all together!"

## WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Wake county, held at the court house in Raleigh on Wednesday last, on motion of R. M. Oliver, Col. W. L. Oney was appointed Chairman, and E. B. Freeman, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a Convention was held in Hillsborough on the 13th inst. for the purpose of recommending to the people of this district a suitable Whig Candidate, to represent them in the 27th Congress; And, whereas, Wake county was not represented in that Convention, in consequence of which, said body, with a courtesy that demands our respect, adjourned to meet again on Saturday next, the 27th inst. And whereas, it is the desire of the Whigs of Wake to be represented in said adjourned meeting, and to be heard in the selection of a suitable Candidate to be run on their ticket—Therefore,

Resolved, That thirty delegates be appointed by this meeting, for the purpose of representing the Whigs of the county, in the Convention aforesaid.

Resolved further, That whilst this meeting has its own preference of Candidates, yet its paramount wish is to promote harmony and concert of action among all the Whigs of the district, and the delegates appointed from this county are hereby instructed so to act as will best promote this desirable end. Under the first resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates, viz: William Peck, Thos. T. Hogg, Wiley Fuller, Allen S. Wynne, David Outlaw, R. W. Haywood, Charles Manly, John Ligon, Henry Harris, Dr. Henry McKee, Rufin Tucker, T. M. Oliver, W. R. Knight, Robert Findlater, H. W. Miller, Robert Halliburton, Wm. Nichols, Sen. F. H. Reeder, George W. Polk, Johnston Busbee, Isaac Hutchins, Col. Allen Rogers, Jr. Capt. Stephen Stephens, Samuel Norris, Needham Norris, Augustus Porter, Jesse Powell, Turner Pullen, Needham Price, and A. G. Banks.

## FROM FLORIDA.

From the National Intelligencer—extract from a private letter.

"Tampa Bay, (Fla) March 7, 1841.  
"The General's (Armistead's) operations are paralyzed by a want of funds. He has received notices of regiments, (\$25,000 only,) but nothing has arrived, not even warrants or Treasury notes, which will have to be converted in

to specie before being paid to the Indians. If \$25,000 would close the war this day, it could not be raised here in all the departments. Nothing prevents the shipment of the Indians now in, but a want of money to fulfil the promise made to them by the General, without which it would be in the highest degree unjust and impolitic to coerce them into migration. \* \* \*

On the recommendation of the late Executive, Congress appropriated \$100,000, being the sum, we believe, which General Armistead called for, to facilitate his negotiations with the Indians. The appropriation (\$100,000) was made a month ago. Why only one-fourth of the amount should have been remitted when the whole sum was required, and that fourth not made available, can only be explained, we suppose, by reference to the workings of the hopeful sub-Treasury humbug. Every day brings us fresh proof of the necessity of getting rid of it.

The Van Buren papers are making a huge outcry because Mr. Webster has appointed his eldest son his chief and confidential clerk in the Department of State. They call it selfish, &c. Do they forget that Mr. Van Buren appointed his son his Private Secretary, with \$1500 a year out of the public treasury. It is not pretended that Daniel Webster, Jr. is incompetent to fill the place, which is one that requires talents and the most perfect confidence between the parties. But Dr. Martin was removed from the chief clerkship! Yes, and well he deserved to be removed; for whilst he has been a pensioner on the Public Treasury, he has been one of the most active writers for the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, &c. Surely no man in his senses could have expected Mr. Webster to retain such a man as his confidential clerk. Fayetteville Obs.

New York and Virginia.—We understand that on Monday last, the day after the duties of Governor devolved on him as Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Patton issued his warrant for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, the fugitive from justice from New York, in compliance with the demand made by the Governor of New York. He had previously, in his capacity of Councilor, advised the surrender of the fugitive when the subject was submitted to the Council for their advice by Governor Gilmer. His own sense of duty, therefore, required of him to pursue the course he has on promptly taken. He has, we understand, enclosed the warrant to Governor Seward in a brief letter, containing a strong and decided remonstrance against the conduct of the Governor and Legislature of New York as to fugitives from justice and fugitive slaves, with an earnest but respectful appeal to them to arrest the unhappy and dangerous collisions which must issue from a perseverance in their assaults upon the rights of the State of Virginia and the other Southern States. Richmond Whig.

## [CIRCULAR.]

To the Voters of Wake, Person and Orange.

FELLOW CITIZENS,  
I HAVE been called, by a convention of your own choice, to be a candidate to represent you in the twenty-seventh Congress. This call, made in a manner so kind and flattering to me, by the sons and grand sons of those sires who so generously sustained me twenty-five years ago, I have consented to accept, at the sacrifice of that ease and quiet which is so congenial with my nature, my age, and long sought hope of retirement. To again enter the turmoil and bustle of political controversy, is to me a most unpleasant task; and nothing but what I believed to be an imperative sense of duty has induced me to assume this novel and responsible station. I served you in the fifteenth and sixteenth Congress of the United States, in the House of Representatives. I there sustained the principles of the old republican party, and voluntarily retired from that high station to earn my bread by the sweat of my own brow, in the private and peaceful walks of life. And it has always been to me a source of gratification to reflect that I was enabled to discharge that high trust to the entire satisfaction of my constituents. Since that period I have mixed but little in public life. I have since been a member of the Legislature, and of the Convention that amended the state constitution; in these minor stations I have sought the happiness to believe that my course met the entire approbation of my constituents. Having been born poor, I have had to be the architect of my own fortune. I procured the means of advancement by hard labor. The laboring man I have always looked upon as my brother; and it has always been my pride and pleasure to sustain such true principles of equality and liberty as shall award to the honest laborer that reward for his toils which true republicanism demands. I always have been a man of the people, and hope always to remain so. Although I have not been on the public stage, yet I have been an attentive observer of the progress of our government, and I am sorry to say that its progress has been much retarded, in my opinion, by the high party excitement of the times. So violently has one party been arrayed against the other, that the most virtuous and patriotic actions of men have been

I have presented you this epitome, to show you that I cannot go over and unite with a party that has so signally failed in every thing they have promised. When I speak of that party, I must be understood to mean their interested and obstinate leaders; not of the thousands of honest but deluded men who are yet deceived and influenced by them.

It will be expected that I should state what my principles are, and what policy I will pursue. I present you the following sketch:

That the President shall serve but for one term only.

That members of Congress should not be appointed to office until their term of service expires.

A cheap and economical form of government, and a strict accountability in public functionaries.

That officeholders should not interfere with the freedom of elections.

As the sovereignty rests with the mass of the people, it is the duty of the representative to conform to the wishes of his constituents or resign his station.

That in the appointment of public officers the only true test should be that of Mr. Jefferson: "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution."

I am opposed to the interference by the Federal Government with slavery, in any form, in the states, in the district of Columbia, or in any of the territories.

I am opposed to the doctrine of nullification, as being, of most dangerous political heresy, which tends directly to the dissolution of our glorious and happy Union.

I am opposed to the exercise of the veto power by the President, unless it be to veto the substitution from infraction,

land of his birth, the theatre of his early associations; identified with her people in feeling and interest; he is just the man that should represent us in the councils of the nation. He possesses the natural requisites of a public man. His combination of sound practical sense, with a diversity of learning on various subjects. Plain and unostentatious in his manners and habits, political distinction can never make him forget that courtesy, good will and respect due to those in the humble walk of life, are become a servant of the people. Rally then to the polls; break the vile chains of party, and scatter them to the winds, and sustain him whose age, experience, and sound political principles would insure you a faithful representative. Whigs of Orange, to the rescue! Give us your armour, and be ready for the conflict. The enemy, though vanquished, is not conquered. Remember the "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" that the battle is not to the strong alone, but to the vigilant, the active, and the brave. Give your banner, then, to the breeze; yes, unfurl it on the outer wall. Stand to your posts; and, in the language of the gallant and intrepid Harrison on a trying occasion to his troops, I would say, "one more fire, my brave boys, and the victory is ours."

CATO.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR: We have delayed sending you an account of our *fish fry*, in order to give you time to go through with the doings of Congress, the President's inauguration, &c. We now send you a short account of it, and hope you will give it a place in your paper, and ask the Raleigh Register, and every body else who can relish a good feast and a socially lively company, where nothing but good feeling and order abound, to publish it also. To give you any thing like a detailed account would take up all your paper, the following is only an outline.

On the 4th of March, some two or three hundred persons, without distinction of party, met at Mr. John Barnett's mill pond, to partake of a fry of fresh fish, caught out of the pond with hanging nets, by Mr. John T. Parker and others; and also to rejoice together, as fellow-citizens of a common country, because we had passed through so long and heated a contest of parties without bloodshed or violence.

While dinner was preparing, the company amused themselves in various ways. In the middle of the pond (which is one of the largest bodies of water in the up-country), they had reared a tall pole, and upon that they had placed a large white flag, without any inscription. They had a number of boats, which were filled with men armed with muskets, and commanded by Col. Abner Parker. They then rowed out to the large flag, and had a mock naval engagement. They had repeated fringes, and were answered with fringes from the banks. The boats also had with them four beautiful flags, (which I will describe presently,) and as often as the flags were waved, they were saluted with fringes from the banks; and although I cannot describe the scene, it was really very imposing and interesting; and the strong commanding voice of Col. Parker, and the orderly manner in which he caused every thing to be done, added much interest to the scene.

After the amusements upon the water, the company insisted upon having a speech. Efforts had been made to have some speakers who were in the habit of speaking, but it was not convenient for any to attend. Nevertheless, they must have a speech; and Mr. John A. Barnett prevailed upon to make one. And although I shall attempt to give you a sketch of it, and although you may see now fit it was for the occasion, yet you can have but little idea of it, unless you had heard his most admirable manner of delivering it, excited as he had been by what had gone before, and encouraged as he was by the cheerfulness and good feeling which appeared in every countenance. But before I give you a sketch of this speech, I must describe the flags which he had. I have already described the large white flag which was hoisted in the pond. In addition to that they had four others, painted by a lady in Roxborough for the occasion. Upon one was inscribed in large letters, "William H. Harrison, President of the United States, March 4th, 1841," with a beautiful eagle and stars, and a log cabin with a large firing out at the door. Upon another was inscribed "Hon. W. P. Mangum—Hon. W. A. Graham—United States Senators." Upon another, "Hon. John M. Morehead, Governor of North Carolina." Upon another, which they called the invitation flag, was inscribed "Every body of every party, welcome to this feast."

Just before dinner was ready, Mr. John A. Barnett mounted an old cider press, which happened to be there in an old orchard; the people formed around him, and he spoke, in substance, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have met at this feast as brothers—as a very small portion of a very great community. We have prepared some very fine emblems of our present condition. Do you behold that large flag planted in the midst of that vast body of water, and gently fanning the breeze of heaven! It represents this great Union. It is unspotted, and more fully represents the unspotted character and purity of the American people. It is planted in the midst of the waters, and represents our situation almost entirely separated from our enemies by water; and as no enemy can approach that flag out at the peril of his life, so no enemy can approach us without the same peril, and without finding many a stout heart and strong arm to oppose them. (The

**Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!**  
WOLFF & DENNON.  
*Middlebrook Street.*

TAKE pleasure in informing  
the friends and the pub-  
lic generally, that they are in  
possession of their own  
supply of HATS CAPS, em-  
bracing every variety usually kept in simi-  
lar establishments. Among which may be  
found,

**HATS.**

Fashionable super black Beaver Hats, latest  
style.

|          |                         |         |
|----------|-------------------------|---------|
| do do do | do do Nextra "          | do "    |
| do do do | do do pt Russia "       | do "    |
| do do do | do do wide brim Brush " | black " |
| do do do | do do do                | do "    |
| do do do | do do do                | do "    |
| do do do | do do do                | do "    |
| do do do | do do do                | do "    |
| do do do | do do do                | do "    |

Youth's & Children's Hats, of various qualities.  
Also, an extensive assortment of Leghorn  
and Palm Leaf Hats, of every description.

**CAPS.**

Gentle, fine cloth, velvet and glazed Caps,  
various patterns.  
Youth's do do do do do do do do do do  
Infant's do do do do some very handsome  
All of which will be offered on the most rea-  
sonable terms.

N. B. Country Merchants are particularly  
invited to examine our stock and prices, be-  
fore purchasing elsewhere.

W. & D.  
Petersburg, March 27. 66—4w

**PRIVATE  
Boarding School.**

A FLEET subscriber will open a Boarding School  
for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, about  
within one mile and a half of Hillsborough,  
N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His  
number of pupils will be limited. The course  
of instruction preparatory to an entrance into  
any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given  
in the French language, by a gentleman from  
France, of high qualifications. No additional  
charge will be made in the general price of  
tuition for such instruction, and every pupil  
will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year  
and that from the first of May to the first  
Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tu-  
tion, will be \$150 per annum, paid semi-an-  
nally, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place  
their sons or wards under his care, are request-  
ed to communicate their wishes to the subscri-  
ber by letter, as early as convenient directly to  
the

**Rev. JOHN WITHERSPON.**  
Hillsborough, N. C.

April 1. 66

**TO FARMERS.**

**PLOUGHS,**  
**Of a Superior Quality.**  
**FOR SALE.**

A NUMBER of Ploughs, manufactured by  
R. Brummel, (Davidson county, 20 mi-  
nutes west of Greensborough, on the road  
leading to Salisbury,) of good and substantial  
seasoned timber have been brought forth by  
Stephen Moore, esq. of Hillsborough, for sale.  
Any number can be had by application to the  
subscriber, or to Stephen Moore esq.

R. BRUMMEL.

March 30. 66—4w

**Stray.**

TAKEN up by Wm N Pratt  
living about fourteen miles from  
Hillsborough on the road to Rich-  
mond, Va. light-colored spotted horse  
high and entered on the State  
Book of Orange county on the  
23d day of March, 1841. A Sorrel MARE, five  
feet high, nine or ten years old, some white  
hair on her back and in her face. Valued at  
thirty dollars.

**JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.**

March 30. 66—3w

**SIPRING STOCK FOR  
1841.**

**WHOLESALE.**

I AM now in possession of  
a large and well selected assort-  
ment of HATS of the various qua-  
lities, manufactured expressly for  
me. Having visited the differ-  
ent manufacturing cities in January, and given my  
order, so that sufficient time will be given  
for getting them up in a superior manner, I  
feel no hesitation in inviting not only mer-  
chants who intend purchasing their Goods in  
the Hillsburgh and Richmond Markets, but  
also those who may pass through on their  
way further North, to an examination of my  
stock.

I have also an unusually large assortment of  
PALM LEAF and LEGHORN HATS, all of  
which I am determined to offer on the most  
accommodating terms.

FRANCIS MAJOR,  
Sycamore street.

Petersburg, March 18. 65—4w

**Hats! Hats!!**  
**BY WHOLESALE.**



The subscribers would inform Merchants  
and others, that their stock of  
**Fur, Leghorn & Palm Leaf  
HATS,**  
is now complete, embracing the usual kinds  
kept in Hat Establishments, and of the most  
approved form, which will be offered at ex-  
tra lowest sible prices. Please call and ex-  
amine.

**WOODHOUSE & ECKLES.**

Petersburg, Va. March 3. 65—4w

**Ten Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect  
Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named  
TOM He was purchased of Allen Cain of  
Orange county, where he is supposed to be  
born. He is very stout, and weighs abt 150  
pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very pec-  
uliar walk, turns his toes very much out.  
Height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick  
when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low fore-  
head; complexion not the blackest, though  
dark. Ten dollars reward will be given for  
his apprehension and con- current in any false  
statement.

WM. N. WHITTED.

Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 31. 65—4w

**Blooded Stock.**

MY full blooded ENGLISH BULL is now  
at good health, and he will be kept at  
my Barn Yard in Hillsborough, and will serve  
cows at five dollars each. I have some Eng-  
lish Stock I would sell.

**JOSEPH TURNER.**

January 19. 66—

**New Spring Goods.**  
**VARNUM, BARNES & CO.**  
**PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.**  
 ARE now opening a more extensive, complete, and desirable assortment of  
**Fancy & Staple Dry Goods**  
 than they have ever had selected with great care and under the most favorable circumstances, for wholesale and retail trade. They would respectfully ask the attention of dealers to their stock, being confident that their prices are as low and their terms as liberal as any House in the State.  
**JACOB B. VARNUM,**  
**ROBERT C. ECKERTON,**  
**JOSEPH H. PALMER.**  
 March 22. 65—3w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
*By His Excellency John M. Morehead,*  
*Governor, Captain General, and Commander*  
*Chief in and over the State aforesaid.*  
**WHEREAS**, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency **WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States**, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof), has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States; an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said elections:  
 Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (*Revised Statutes of N. C. chapter 73d.*) and to the end that the freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding all Sheriffs and other returning officers of the several counties composing each Congressional district, to cause polls to be opened and kept, and elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday the thirtieth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective counties, for holding said elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other returning officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this my Proclamation, further "require the freemen of this State, to meet in their respective counties, at the time" aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for representatives" in the next Congress.  
 In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.  
 Done at the City of Raleigh, this twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.  
**J. M. MOREHEAD.**  
 By the Governor:  
**JA. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.**  
 March 24 65—3w

**Equity Sales.**  
 BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at March term, 1841, on the petition of John Wyatt, ex parte, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Eli Hinshaw & Co., on Saturday the 15th day of May next, TWO RACES OF LAND, one of 130 acres, and one of 253 acres. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.  
**JAMES WEBB, C. & M.**  
 March 22 65—4w

 BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange made at March term, 1841, on the petition of the Heirs of Chesley P. George, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the store of Wm. N. Pratt on Saturday the 26th day of May next, the following tracts of Land:  
 One in Wake county, known as Goodwin's Cross Road containing about 130 acres.  
 One other tract called the Brassfield Tract, containing about 370 acres, in Wake county.  
 One other of about 60 acres, in Wake county.  
 One tract in Orange county, whereon the said Chesley P. George resided at the time of his death, containing about 300 acres.  
 One other tract of about 50 acres, called the Reding-George Tract.  
 A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.  
**JAMES WEBB, C. & M.**  
 March 22. 65—4w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
**Orange County.**  
 In Equity—March Term, 1841.  
*Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife,*  
*against*  
*Dwight Mangum and others.*  
 'T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dwight Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in the case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this case will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.  
 Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841  
**JAMES WEBB, C. & M.**  
 Price Adr 65 00. 65—

**Moffat's Life Pills,**  
 & AND  
**PHENIX BITTERS,**  
 A FRESH SUPPLY,  
 Just Received and for Sale at this Office,  
 February 17. 65—

**Refranchisement.**—The Globe rejoices at the reduction of salaries which Congress has just made. Some of the emoluments of government officers have been enormous. Even as high as \$50,000 per year. Mr. B. F. Butler has been in the receipt of over \$80,000 as District Attorney in New York, including salary and fees. The Post Office and Custom Houses and U. S. Marshals and District Attorneys, have received most inordinate compensation for the last few years. Many of them have been in the annual receipt of more than the President of the United States. It was one of the purposes of General Jackson and his successor to reform such shameless abuses. This species of public robbery was not to be allowed under their administrations. Yet for twelve successive years, this incessant drain upon the public treasury, this prodigal waste of the resources of the people, has been carried on without remorse by the party in power. Just before they are compelled to give up their lucrative positions, they suddenly are horror-stricken at the enormous waste going on, and forsooth, the salaries of all officers are reduced, and none of this particular class are permitted to rank above \$6000. This is just and equitable. But why has action been prolonged until this hour? Why has this licentious system been pursued so many years, in the face of reform professions? Why this reduction just as the party was retiring from power, when the clenched fist could no longer retain possession of the purse-strings? The purpose is doubtless to annoy those who now obtain the offices, after having fed their own friends for twelve years to repletion. We like the change, but we do not admire the spirit which prompted its adoption. Being no longer able to secure the spoils, they, like the dog in the manger, are glad to keep them from the hands of their successors. These inferences are drawn from the remarks of the Globe.

*North American.*

**A sub-treasury chest.**—We had a hearty laugh the other day over a monstrous iron Sub Treasury Chest, sent on here by the General Government for the use of Mr. Land Office Receiver Kearsley. It is some ten feet in height, and duly proportioned, with an immense door, large enough for a pair of French poodles to pass through, and with a sufficient interior to furnish sea room for a "juvenile seventy-four." It weighs some five or six tons, and was brought to this city at an expense of about \$500 freight. And yet the sub-treasurer makes no use of it. It is deposited in one of our hardware stores, a monument of the folly of the sub-treasury bungler. The Major should carry this chest with him on his next electioneering tour. It would very forcibly illustrate to the beauties of the bill which has been blasphemously termed "the second Declaration of Independence."

*Pittsburgh Advertiser.*

**Facts before argument.**—Under the head of a National Bank, a writer in the Madisonian says:—We had a National Bank, and it did well. We have tried again to do without one, and we have done badly. A statement known to be true requires no proof. These facts are very prominent in our history, very important and very instructive. They need no comment.

**Public Sale.**

ON Wednesday the 14th of next month, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the residence of the subscriber,

Corn, Wheat, Hay, Fodder,

Young Horses, a first rate Mule, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Bacon,

a good set of Blacksmith's Tools,

Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of things necessary to mention. The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Twelve months credit will be given.

**THOMAS REEVES.**

March 23. 65-2w

**Equity Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1841, I shall offer for sale, on a credit of twelve months, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, before the store of N. J. King & Co. in the village of Chapel Hill, the HOUSE AND LOT belonging to the Heirs at Law of the late Wm. McCauley. Bond and security will be required from the purchaser. Sale at 12 o'clock.

**JAMES WEBB, C. & M.**

March 16. 64-4w

**Attention!**

First Light Infantry Company, attached to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are ordered and commanded to appear at Hillsborough, on the 10th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, near the Episcopal Church, with your arms and equipments according to law, and in full uniform, with six rounds of powder, for drill and court martial.

By order of the Captain,

**WM. DICKSON, O. S.**

N. B. Captain Richard's Company will meet with us on that day.

March 19. 64-

**BLANKS for sale at this Office.**

**PROPOSALS.**

For publishing, in the town of Milton, N. C., a weekly Newspaper, to be called the **MILTON CHRONICLE.**

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of numerous gentlemen, (of both political parties,) is prompted to issue proposals for publishing a Newspaper under the foregoing title. It would attract, in the outset, the best practical printer—has had some experience in conducting a paper—and that his present object is employment for himself and support for his family.

He does not deem it necessary to go into a long and elaborate statement of what the paper shall be, remembering the tried adage, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It will be devoted to Morality, (alas, that morality should need the aid of the press in this enlightened age,) Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the News of the day, both at home and abroad—Amusement.

"Dreams—magic terrors—spells of mighty power—Witches and ghosts, who rave at midnight hour!"

Each number is designed to contain a tabular statement of the Milton, Danville, Clarksville, and Petersburg Markets, regularly revised and corrected, which farmers and tradesmen will find important to their interests.

The location of Milton, and the intelligence, wealth and liberality of the surrounding country, would seem to justify the belief that a paper, if well conducted, would be sustained. The excitement incident to a warmly contested election, has abated; the storm cloud, so charged with electric fire, and once an ominous danger to our political prosperity and happiness, has shivered its lightning javelins against the ramparts of our institutions, and passed away; yet, thank heaven, such is their peculiar nature that they have survived the conflict, though somewhat sickened by the jostle and the convulsive throes of party rage. It is therefore thought that a paper (although taking a decided stand in politics) devoted to the prosperity and interest of the section of country in which it is located—one that should be a Chronicle of the News of the day—would meet the wishes of this community better than one of a strictly and exclusively partisan character. How far this is the case, the undersigned is not prepared to say, and the success of these proposals must alone determine.

In regard to the politics of the undersigned, brevity (which should never be overlooked in an address of this kind,) precludes a detailed synopsis of their peculiar nature. Hence, he will only remark, that the principles set forth by Jefferson and Madison in '88-'89, are his principles; they form his "text book," they shall be sustained and defended whenever assailed by the combined forces of avarice and ambition, or assaulted from whatever quarter. Perhaps the reader, unacquainted with the undersigned, has suffered his curiosity to rise on this point, by this time, to know his "position" during the last Presidential contest. He marched under that banner which fluted in victory last November—a victory which he fondly hopes will result in restoring the Government to its pristine purity. If, however, these hopes are not realized, if they are delusions, let another banner wave with Reform! Reform! indelibly inscribed on its silken folds. Thus he marched; nor did "British gold," nor American "gold," nor "Bank influence," nor "charm of office," nor any thing save that which God implanted in his bosom, direct his steps; he was actuated by an honest heart, a honest reason, genuine patriotism, and a conscience conscious of its rectitude. Thus marching on, he never for a moment thought that he rallied under another and somewhat different banner were influenced by any other than the purest and most patriotic motives; he spurned to think them his country's enemy. Parties may exist under any government, and yet all be friends to one and the same government. Now, the American people from a multiplicity of local causes, are divided into two factions, yet all appreciate "one Constitution—one Union—one Government—one common destiny." Look at the weak disciples of Christianity, for example. They differ with regard to the mode of worship, still their object is a united one. But some men are so completely carried with party prejudice, that they endeavor to ride them "rough shod, booted and spurred," influenced by a blind and infuriated party zeal, they justify party in all its mad and rancorous acts, and condemn it in nothing; so rabid, indeed, do some men suffer party spirit to make them, that, frequently, it is permitted to smother the golden ties of friendship between man and man, and the bonds of brotherhood are severed. They will not even support or read a Newspaper, because its politics and their are not exactly similar. How astonishing! how lamentable is the fact. All this is evidently wrong—it is uncharitable, unpatriotic, and smacks of pusillanimity—it is an evil which the good sense of the American people must crush, or this happy form of Government will decay and perish under its poisonous fangs. The undersigned has said thus much about party spirit, because it will be his object, if not his duty, to check its rapid strides, as far as it may be in his power, and restore it to its proper bounds. And although he will give his humble support to the leading measures of the Whig party, he will, with a manly independence, censure where he may think cause due: His motto will be, "Willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." But enough—the length of this hastily composed and imperfect address is already far beyond its original design.

**TERMS.**—The MILTON CHRONICLE will be neatly printed and regularly mailed to subscribers at Two dollars and fifty cents only per year, if paid in three months after the receipt of the first number; otherwise Three dollars.

**C. N. B. EVANS.**

Milton, March 3. 62-

**Press for Sale.**

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

**F. C. HILL.**

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 49-

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**

**Orange County.**

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Hoffines and others, against

Lucretia and Molly Farmer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

**JAMES WEBB, C. & M.**

Price Adv. \$1 00. 65-

**Goods! Goods! Goods!**

**NEW AND CHEAP!!**

**JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.**

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

**A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,**

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Drab, Mixed, Black, Drab, and Fashionable, SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, French, German, and English, Plain, Figured, Black, and Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14. 45-

**Boot and Shoe Store AND MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of William H. Brown & Co., would respectfully inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches. All work put into his hands will be neatly and expeditiously executed, as he has for its execution first rate materials and first rate workmen. And he hopes, by a faithful attention to his business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To supply the wants of the community in his line of business, he has also purchased

**A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Northern Boots & Shoes;**

and intends keeping a supply of these articles constantly on hand. His assortment consists principally of the following articles:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality. Do. Do. second do. Do. Do. third do.

Boys' Boots, of various qualities. Men's Shoes, do. Men's Pumps. Do. Leather Over-shoes. Do. India Rubber do.

Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys. Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities. Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and superior article.

Do. fine Slippers, turnround. Do. do. springs. Do. do. thick soled. Do. Baskins, thin soled. Do. do. thick soled. Do. Morocco Jefferson-ties. Do. Seal-skin do. Do. Seal-skin Booties. Do. Leather do. Misses' Morocco do. Do. do. Slippers, thick soled. Do. do. thin soled. Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.

Children's Shoes, of various qualities and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assortment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well selected by the subscriber, are believed to be such as will do good service. So those who wish to purchase good Boots and Shoes, or cheap Boots and Shoes, or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested to call on the subscriber.

**WM. H. BROWN.**

January 13. 55-

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

**A handsome assortment of GOODS,**

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

**MEBANE & TURNER.**

June 17. 26-

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

They have still on hand a good assortment of

**Dry Goods,**

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit in punctual dealers.

**MICKLE & NORWOOD.**

March 3. 46-63

**For Sale,**

20 Boxes CANDLES, 20 Sacks SALT, and a general assortment of CASTINGS. By **PARKER & NELSON.**

October 22. 44-

**NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.**

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do. Heavy double milled Drab Cloth, for Over Coats. Do. do. Grey do. do. Do. do. Beaver do. do. Do. do. Plaid do. do.

Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey, Super White and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Duffle and twilled ditto, Blanket and Cloth Over Coats, Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs, White, Red and Green Flannels, Green Baize, Oil Cloth, French and English Merinoes, Plain, Black, and Figured Mousselin de Laine, French, English and American Prints, Black and Blue black Bombazines, Black and Colored Silks, Plain and Chequered Muslin, Worked Collars and Scarfs, Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets, New Style Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c. ALSO, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Hardware and Cutlery, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Race and Ground Ginger, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, Prussian Blue, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other Paints, &c. &c.

**PARKER & NELSON.**

October 23. 44-

**PRACTICE OF THE LAW.**

**NATHANIEL J. PALMER,** of Milton, N. C., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he intends for the future to devote himself (almost exclusively) to the Practice of the law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Wake, Orange, Forsyth and Caswell counties, and also the Federal Court at Raleigh. He will receive claims for collection due in any part of North Carolina, or the counties of Pennsylvania and Halifax, Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted to his management shall be faithfully and diligently attended to.

**REFERENCES.**

D. W. Stone, esq., and Alfred Jones, esq., Raleigh, N. C. Thomas Clancy, esq. P. M., and Maj James M. Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C. Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington, Milton, N. C., Feb 24. 61-

**PROSPECTUS OF THE Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.**

A monthly paper, devoted to the Temperance Reform, published at Asheville, N. C. Edited by D. R. McAnally.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber, therefore, in obedience to the wishes of the convention, proceeds to issue this prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at theatre track, or grocery—while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance this interest of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The western part of North Carolina, the western part of Virginia, and the eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention will make it necessary that a very large subscription be had before the publication of it can be justified.

Should the subscription be deemed sufficient the first number will be issued early in January next.

**TERMS.**—The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet in quarto form; each number making eight pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at the very low price of fifty cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the gospel, are authorized agents.

All papers friendly to the cause, will please give the above a few insertions.

**Strayed or Stolen.**

From the stable of the subscriber, on Saturday night, the 13th inst. a sorrel MARE, blind in the left eye. No other particular mark is recollected, as the mare had been but a week in my possession. A suitable reward will be given for her delivery to the subscriber; and any information respecting her will be thankfully received.

**THOMAS CAPE.**

March 17. 64-3w

**To Contractors.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across Morgan's Creek, at McCauley's Mill, will be let out to the lowest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th of April next. Specifications will be made known on that day.

**MATTHEW McCAULEY,** GOODMAN NEVILL, THOMAS HOGAN, ILAI W. NUNN, WESLEY SNIPES.

March 9. 63-

**For Sale,**

A first rate Milch COW and CALF. Inquire at this Office.

February 9. 59-

**Moist's Vegetable Life Medicines.**

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the system and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOIST'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moist's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moist requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

**Moist's Medical Manual;** designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moist, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moist's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moist's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

**D. HEARTT, Agent.**

May 20. 29-

**Cabinet-Making.**

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

**FURNITURE,** of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Woods.

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BED STEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Sainwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms. All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

**HENRY EVANS.**

February 3. 58-3m

**Corn! Corn! Corn!**

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

**J. S. SMITH.**

January 13. 55-

**Wanted,**

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES, WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

**JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.**

December 16. 52-

**Coach Making.**

THE subscribers, having established a Coach Shop in the town of Hillsborough, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to make

**Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Carriages, &c.**

Persons wishing such articles would do well to call on them, as they have in hand a good supply of timber and are ready to execute work with despatch.

Wagons and Carriages of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice.

**HENRY N. WORKMAN, & Co.**

February 17. 60-5w

**Pine Shingles.**

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

**JAMES S. SMITH.**

April 8. 16-

**For Sale,**

A first rate Milch COW and CALF. Inquire at this Office.

February 9. 59-

**Braydeth's Pills.**

VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNHEALTHY ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT CIRCULATION of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons; who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be debility or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Braydeth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, dysentery; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders as melancholy to the sufferer as any who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce richness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of Braydeth's Medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and ends which she has provided for herself.

**Dr. BRAYDETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.**

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Braydeth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough. Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough. Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington. Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson. James B. McDade, Chapel Hill. J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege, Do. G. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham. G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford. J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough. J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham. James Johnson, Wentworth, Do. Wood & Neal, Madison, Do. J. W. Burton, & Co., Leakville, Do. Owen McAleer, Yanceyville, Caswell. N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18. 48-19m

**GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.**

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has produced astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborough Post Office, Orange county.

**HENRY FOGLEMAN.**

March 13. 41-61

**Notice.**

AT February term of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber was qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Lydia Herndon, deceased, all persons having claims will present them; properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

**THOMAS W. HOLDEN.**

March 10. Adm. de bonis non. 63-

**A Card.**

**DR. NORWOOD,** having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in Yarbrough's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calls.

Hillsborough Dec. 19 53-

**Hats and Shoes.**

**PARKER & NELSON** have just received,

10 Cases HATS—Comprising Beaver, Silk, and Brush, (very cheap.)

15 Cases SHOES—Comprising, Ladies' Kid Slippers, Do. Buckskin Walking Shoes, Misses' Kid Slippers, Do. Walking Shoes, Men's Kid Brogans, Do. Stout do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 23. 41-

**Mattresses.**

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 60-

**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as consenting its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until arrangements are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements of 33 1/3 per cent higher. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.